

DO NOT OPEN THIS TEST BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE ASKED TO DO SO

COMBINED COMPETITIVE (PRELIMINARY) EXAMINATION, 2013

Serial No.

LAW
Code No. 12

A

Time Allowed : Two Hours

Maximum Marks : 300

INSTRUCTIONS

1. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS TEST BOOKLET DOES NOT HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS, ETC. IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET.
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DO NOT write anything else on the Test Booklet.
4. This Booklet contains 120 items (questions). Each item comprises *four* responses (answers). You will select *one* response which you want to mark on the Response Sheet. In case you feel that there is more than one correct response, mark the response which you consider the best. In any case, choose **ONLY ONE** response for each item.
5. In case you find any discrepancy in this test booklet in any question(s) or the Responses, a written representation explaining the details of such alleged discrepancy, be submitted within three days, indicating the Question No(s) and the Test Booklet Series, in which the discrepancy is alleged. Representation not received within time shall not be entertained at all.
6. You have to mark all your responses **ONLY** on the separate Response Sheet provided. *See directions in the Response Sheet.*
7. All items carry equal marks. Attempt **ALL** items. Your total marks will depend only on the number of correct responses marked by you in the Response Sheet.
8. Before you proceed to mark in the Response Sheet the response to various items in the Test Booklet, you have to fill in some particulars in the Response Sheet as per instructions sent to you with your Admit Card and Instructions.
9. While writing Centre, Subject and Roll No. on the top of the Response Sheet in appropriate boxes use **“ONLY BALL POINT PEN”**.
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Your Roll No.

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ROUGH WORK



1. Who among the following jurists belong to analytical school ?
(A) Savigny and Austin (B) Maine and Savigny
(C) Bentham and Austin (D) Montesquieu and Kant
2. Who wrote “The law of war and peace” and shows that a system of Natural law may be derived from the social nature of man ?
(A) Immanuel Kant (B) Hugo Grotius
(C) Frederick Pollock (D) Sir Henry Maine
3. The theory of social engineering was propounded by_____.
(A) Benjamin Cardozo (B) Justice Holmes
(C) Roscoe Pound (D) Jerome Frank
4. The jurists of this school consider the most important aspect of law is its relation to the State. Law is treated as a command or imperative emanating from the State. This statement belongs to which school of jurisprudence ?
(A) Analytical (B) Historical
(C) Philosophical (D) Sociological
5. Which of the following cases is concerned with ‘possession’ ?
(A) Merry Vs. Green (B) Ancona Vs. Rogers
(C) Hibbert Vs. Mc Kieran (D) All of above
6. Who has said that ‘the only right which a man can possess is the right always to do his duty’ ?
(A) Salmond (B) Dias
(C) Duguit (D) Hart
7. Who said that Austin is the palm tree in Jurisprudence ?
(A) C.K Allen (B) Laski
(C) Maine (D) Salmond
8. According to Salmond a right in *re aliena* is _____.
(A) Right over one’s property
(B) Corresponds to a duty imposed upon persons in general
(C) Corresponds to a duty imposed upon determinate individuals
(D) Right over the property of someone else
9. What is corporeal and incorporeal ownership ?
(A) Ownership of a material object and ownership of a right
(B) Ownership of a right and ownership of a material object
(C) Possession of a material object and possession of a right
(D) Possession of a right and a material object

10. Point out most accurate response. According to Austin law has the following attributes :
- (A) Command, sovereign and sanction
 - (B) Command, sovereign and enforceability
 - (C) Command, sovereign and legalvemely
 - (D) Command, sovereign and acceptability
11. How can a legal right not be acquired ?
- (A) By contract
 - (B) By having high status
 - (C) By legacy under a will
 - (D) By a trust
12. The will theory of legal rights states that :
- (A) The basis of legal right is interest
 - (B) The purpose of law is to grant the individual the means of self expression or self assertion
 - (C) The purpose of law is to certain interests and not the wills or assertions of the individual
 - (D) One cannot get a better title than the transferor
13. There are _____ elements to the concept of possession.
- (A) One
 - (B) Two
 - (C) Three
 - (D) Four
14. What is *corpus possessionis* ?
- (A) Mental element consisting in the determination to exercise that control
 - (B) Physical element and consists of physical control over the things
 - (C) Legal ownership
 - (D) Two persons possessing the same thing at the same time
15. Possession is normally referred to as nine points out of ten it confers title against all, but :
- (A) The possessor
 - (B) The government
 - (C) The rightful owners
 - (D) The beneficiaries of the possessor
16. “Law grows with a nation, increases with it and dies at its dissolution and is a characteristic of it”, is the view of :
- (A) Natural Law School
 - (B) Historical School
 - (C) Analytical School
 - (D) Sociological School
17. The main purpose of ‘Corporation sole’ is to :
- (A) Make the property easily inheritable
 - (B) Make the property easily transferable
 - (C) Maintain continuity of an office
 - (D) Protect the property of State
18. Which source of law consists in the declaration of legal rules by a competent authority or a sovereign ?
- (A) Precedent
 - (B) Custom
 - (C) Convention
 - (D) Legislation

19. The following statement 'law is a rule laid down for the guidance of an intelligent being by an intelligent being having power over him, and divided law into two parts laws set by God for men and human laws i.e. laws made by men for men' belongs to ?
(A) Jeremy Bentham (B) John Austin
(C) Sir Henry Maine (D) Savigny
20. Who among the following belongs to historical school of jurisprudence ?
(A) Savigny (B) Hugo Grotius
(C) Immanuel Kant (D) Del Vecchio
21. The preamble of Indian Constitution provision of liberty consists of :
(A) Faith and worship
(B) Belief and thought
(C) Thought and worship
(D) Thought, expression, faith, belief and worship
22. The preamble of the Indian Constitution does not talk of India being :
(A) Socialist (B) Democratic
(C) Secular (D) Autocratic
23. Secularism in the Indian constitution means :
(A) The State follows a particular religion (B) The State curtails religious freedom
(C) The State has no official religion (D) The State is anti religion
24. Article 23 and 24 talk about which fundamental right ?
(A) Right to freedom (B) Right to equality
(C) Right against exploitation (D) Right to cultural and educational rights
25. Article _____ provides that directive principles shall not be enforceable by any court.
(A) Art. 32 (B) Art. 36
(C) Art. 37 (D) Art. 38
26. Article _____ provides for separation of executive from judiciary.
(A) Art. 48 (B) Art. 42
(C) Art. 50 (D) Art. 41
27. Article _____ prohibits traffic in human beings and forced labour.
(A) Art. 26 (B) Art. 22
(C) Art. 18 (D) Art. 23
28. Which is a fundamental duty as provided in Art 51 (A) of the Constitution ?
(A) To develop scientific temper, humanism and spirit of inquiry and reform
(B) To provide opportunities for education for parents
(C) To renounce corruption
(D) To take care of old and infirm parents

29. Part IV A of the Constitution was introduced by which amendment ?
(A) 45th Amendment (B) 42nd Amendment
(C) 38th Amendment (D) 49th Amendment
30. Uniform civil code for citizens is provided under Article :
(A) 44 (B) 46
(C) 40 (D) 45
31. As per Article 53, the executive power of the Union vested in :
(A) Prime Minister of India (B) President
(C) Chief Minister of New Delhi (D) Chief Justice of India
32. To be President of India, which is not a necessary qualification ?
(A) Must be a citizen of India (B) Must be above 35 years old
(C) Must be qualified for Rajya Sabha (D) Must be qualified for Lok Sabha
33. Which of the following is false ?
(A) A person can be a Governor for two or more States
(B) Governor holds office during pleasure of Chief Minister of the State
(C) Governor can grant pardons, suspend, remit or commute sentences in certain cases
(D) Governor appoints Advocate General for the State
34. Which Article gives the Supreme Court power to review its judgement ?
(A) Art. 137 (B) Art. 134
(C) Art. 129 (D) Art. 141
35. Article 315 talks about :
(A) Public Service Commissions for the Union and States
(B) Relation between Union and States
(C) Panchayats
(D) Right to Property
36. Under the Constitution emergency in India cannot be declared for :
(A) Financial emergency (B) National emergency
(C) Legislative emergency (D) State emergency
37. On April 2008, Supreme Court in which of the following cases upheld the OBC quota in Central Educational Institutions clearing the way for reservation of 27% seats for the Backward Classes ?
(A) Ashok Kumar Thakur Vs. UOI (B) T.M. Pai Institution Vs. Kerala
(C) Balaji Vs. State of Mysore (D) UOI Vs. S. Krishnan
38. Matters enumerated in list III in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution can be legislated by :
(A) Parliament (B) State Legislatures
(C) Parliament and State legislature (D) President

39. Which of the following is not a procedure for amending the Constitution in India ?
- (A) Amendment can be done by the two Houses of Parliament by simple majority of the members present and voting
 - (B) Amendment can be passed by each House of Parliament by a majority of the total members of that House as well as by the 2/3rd majority of the members present and voting
 - (C) All Chief Ministers together with the Prime Minister assenting to amendment of the Constitution
 - (D) Amendment has to be approved also by at least 50% of the State legislatures
40. Article _____ provides for amendment of the Constitution.
- (A) Art. 368
 - (B) Art. 352
 - (C) Art. 345
 - (D) Art. 330
41. To establish existence of an international custom which of the following is not a primary element ?
- (A) Rules
 - (B) Duration
 - (C) Continuity
 - (D) Generality
42. Customary rules of international law may be :
- (A) General or particular
 - (B) Temporary or permanent
 - (C) Historical or prescriptive
 - (D) Binding or non-binding
43. Treaty is :
- (A) An agreement between a State
 - (B) Non binding on other States
 - (C) A non binding agreement between States
 - (D) Agreements between States to create relationships between themselves
44. In which case the European Court of Human Rights held that “an individual is as much a subject of International law as a State is” ?
- (A) The Asylum case
 - (B) Genocide Convention case
 - (C) The Lawless case
 - (D) Paquete Habana case
45. Decisions of ICJ :
- (A) Create binding rules of international law
 - (B) Are binding only to parties to a case
 - (C) Are binding only to member States
 - (D) Create binding judicial precedent
46. The definition “A treaty is an agreement whereby two or more States establish or seek to establish relationship between them governed by international law” is given by :
- (A) Lauterpact
 - (B) Article 2 of Vienna Convention, 1969
 - (C) Starke
 - (D) Oppenheim
47. The General Assembly under its elective functions elects _____ members of the Economic and Social Council.
- (A) 48
 - (B) 50
 - (C) 52
 - (D) 54

48. Which of the following is a theory of recognition of States ?
(A) Declaratory theory (B) Constitution theory
(C) Continuity theory (D) Positive theory
49. The principle of “Pacta Sunt Servenda” means :
(A) Treaties are accepted in good faith (B) Treaties are revocable
(C) Treaties are irrevocable (D) Treaties are not binding international law
50. When the personality of a predecessor state is completely destroyed and is absorbed by another international person the succession is termed as ?
(A) Partial succession (B) Universal succession
(C) Continuity succession (D) Adopted succession
51. Which is not a theory of State succession ?
(A) Continuity theory (B) Negative theory
(C) Positive theory (D) Universal succession theory
52. Article _____ of the UN charter states that the International Court of Justice shall be the principal judicial organ of the United Nations.
(A) Art. 90 (B) Art. 92
(C) Art. 95 (D) Art. 98
53. The predecessor of International Court of Justice was known as :
(A) Court of International Justice
(B) Permanent Court of International Justice
(C) Permanent International Court of Justice
(D) International Court of Justice
54. The International Court of Justice consists of _____ judges.
(A) 10 (B) 12
(C) 15 (D) 18
55. The Permanent Court of International Justice applied the principle “resjudicata” while deciding :
(A) Serbian Loan case
(B) Mavrommatis Palestine concession case
(C) Chorzow Factory indemnity case
(D) South – West Africa case
56. Which kind of recognition once given can not be withdrawn by the recognizing State ?
(A) Partial recognition (B) Total recognition
(C) De facto recognition (D) De Jure recognition
57. India accepted the compulsory jurisdiction of International Court of Justice by making a declaration in :
(A) 1970 (B) 1974
(C) 1978 (D) 1980

58. Trusteeship council does not apply to :
- (A) Former League Mandates
 - (B) Territories detached from enemy States as a result of the second world war
 - (C) Countries who are not independent
 - (D) Territories voluntarily placed under the system by States responsible for their administration
59. The Trusteeship does not have power to :
- (A) Consider reports submitted by the administering authority
 - (B) Accept petitions and examine them in consultation with the administering authority
 - (C) To conduct elections for the trust territories
 - (D) To provide for periodic visits to the trust territories at times agreed on by the administering authority
60. The last trusteeship agreement was for :
- (A) East Timor
 - (B) Palau
 - (C) Solomon Islands
 - (D) Marshal Islands
61. Which of the following definitions correctly reflects the nature of tort ?
- (A) Tort is a breach of a right which is given to a person generally and the law provides payment of liquidated damages
 - (B) Tortious liability arises from the breach of duties primarily fixed by law. Such duty is towards persons generally and its breach is redressable by an action for unliquidated damages
 - (C) Tortious liability arises from the breach of duty of quasi contractual nature. Such duty is towards specific persons and its breach is redressable by action for unliquidated damages
 - (D) Tort is a violation of a semi-legal right and the violation of such right is redressable by an action for unliquidated damages
62. “Ubi jus ibi remedium” means :
- (A) There is no remedy without a wrong
 - (B) This is remedy even without a right
 - (C) Where there is a right there is a remedy
 - (D) Where there is law there is a remedy
63. Remoteness of damage is determined by :
- (A) The test of Remoteness
 - (B) The test of directness
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) Neither (A) nor (B)
64. In *Rylands vs. Fletcher* for application of strict liability, which is not an essential consideration ?
- (A) Some dangerous thing must have been brought by a person on his land
 - (B) The thing thus brought or kept by a person on his land must escape
 - (C) It must be non-natural use of his land
 - (D) The owner did all he could to prevent the thing from escaping
65. The reason for the lack of tort litigation in India is :
- (A) Lack of consciousness about one’s right and the spirit of toleration
 - (B) High cost of litigation is beyond the means of an average person
 - (C) Undue delay in the final disposal of the cases
 - (D) All of the above

66. How many defences are available in an action for defamation ?
 (A) One (B) Two
 (C) Three (D) Four
67. Which of the following examples does not show vicarious liability ?
 (A) Liability of the principal for the tort of his agent
 (B) Liability of partners of each other's tort
 (C) Liability of master for the tort of his servant
 (D) Liability of employer for torts committed by an independent contractor employed by him
68. These are the various wrongs which find their place both under Criminal law and Law of Torts. These wrongs are :
 (A) Assault, Defamation and Negligence
 (B) Assault, Defamation, Negligence and Conspiracy
 (C) Assault, Defamation, Negligence, Conspiracy and Nuisance
 (D) Defamation, Conspiracy, Negligence and Nuisance
69. A master is liable for the tortious acts of his servant :
 (A) If the act was committed in the course of the service, though master expressly refused his servant to do such an act.
 (B) If the act was committed in the course of the service, though no express command by master be proved
 (C) If the master has ratified the act of his servant fully
 (D) Even if the act was done by the servant which is against the law
70. The fundamental principle of negligence was affirmed in the case of :
 (A) Donoghue vs. Stevenson (B) Asbhy vs. White
 (C) Balfour vs. Balfour (D) Rylands vs. Fletcher
71. Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company Vs. Secretary of State for India is a leading case on :
 (A) Strict Liability (B) Absolute Liability
 (C) Both (A) and (B) (D) Vicarious Liability of State
72. There is presumption of negligence if plaintiff can prove accident, this is based on the maxim :
 (A) Res ipsa loquitur (B) Volenti non fit injuria
 (C) Audi alteram partem (D) Damnum sine injuria esse potest
73. Who defined "Act of God" as an operation of natural force so unexpected to anticipate it ?
 (A) Salmond (B) Winfield
 (C) Frazier (D) Pollock
74. If A makes a false complaint to a judicial officer, and B is taken into judicial custody under the orders of the judicial officer :
 (A) A would be liable for false imprisonment
 (B) A would be liable in damages for malicious prosecution
 (C) A would not be liable for false imprisonment
 (D) A would be liable in damages for malicious prosecution but not for false imprisonment

75. Which is not an essential condition for initiating proceedings for malicious prosecution ?
(A) Plaintiff has suffered damage as a result thereof
(B) Prosecution has not terminated in favour of the person complaining of it
(C) The defendant in so prosecuting acted without reasonable and probable care
(D) Plaintiff has to prove that he was prosecuted by the defendant on a criminal charge
76. The doctrine of “absolute liability” was propounded by the Supreme Court of India in the case :
(A) M.C. Mehta Vs. Union of India in 1984
(B) M.C. Mehta Vs. Union of India in 1987
(C) Bhopal Gas Leak case in 1990
(D) Madras Railway Co. Vs. Zamindar of Carventnagram
77. Persons are said to be joint tortfeasor when their separated share in the commission of the tort are done in furtherance of a common :
(A) Design (B) Motive
(C) Intention (D) Participation
78. How many remedies are available to a person for nuisance ?
(A) One (B) Two
(C) Three (D) Four
79. Which is not a valid defence to an action for nuisance ?
(A) Nuisance is under terms of a grant
(B) Prescription
(C) When a statute has authorised the doing of a particular act
(D) Plaintiff himself came to the nuisance
80. Tort is a violation of :
(A) A right in personam (B) A right in rem
(C) Both right in personam and right in rem (D) None of the above
81. Which of the following statements is incorrect ?
(A) Actus Reus means an act of commission or omission, which is called conduct
(B) Actus Reus means voluntary as well as involuntary human action
(C) Actus Reus includes results of an act i.e. injury
(D) Both (B) and (C)
82. *Nullum crime sine lege* means ?
(A) Laws passed after the occurrence of the conduct
(B) No punishment is administered without specified authority in law
(C) Nothing is a crime without a specific law defining it as such
(D) No one can be punished for the same crime twice

83. *Nulla poena sine lege* is the principle that :
- (A) A crime must have two elements
 - (B) No punishment is administered without specific authority in law
 - (C) One can be punished for a crime retrospectively
 - (D) Law can only be passed by the legislature
84. For the application of section 149 there must be at least :
- (A) Two persons
 - (B) More than two persons
 - (C) Five persons
 - (D) More than five persons
85. Self defence is not a defence if :
- (A) It is used to repel an unprovoked attack
 - (B) One is attacked and the police is not around to protect him
 - (C) Attack exceeds limit i.e. proportionate to the danger faced
 - (D) Using force to protect one's property
86. Which of the following is not abetment ?
- (A) Instigating someone to do a thing
 - (B) Engages with one or more other person(s) in any conspiracy for doing that thing
 - (C) Being threatened to do an act
 - (D) Intentionally aids any act or illegal omission
87. Which one of the following is an incorrect statement in relation to essential elements of a crime ?
- (A) Volition
 - (B) Motive
 - (C) Mens Rea
 - (D) Will
88. Which of the following is not a general exception ?
- (A) Act by a person by mistake of fact believing himself to be bound by law
 - (B) Act done pursuant to the judgement or order of court
 - (C) Act of a person incapable of judgement by reason of intoxication
 - (D) Act likely to cause harm but done without criminal intent and to prevent further harm
89. Criminal breach of trust entails :
- (A) Dishonest misappropriation of entrusted property belonging to another causing loss
 - (B) Misappropriation of one's property
 - (C) Converting property dishonestly for himself
 - (D) Causing one to suffer loss for not following terms of contract
90. Sedition under Indian law does not include :
- (A) Words spoken to bring hatred towards government established by law
 - (B) Visible representation to bring hatred towards government established by law
 - (C) Comments disapproving measures of government
 - (D) Words spoken to bring government into contempt

91. What is theft ?
(A) Taking immovable property out of possession of another
(B) Intention to take immovable property without owner's consent
(C) Taking dishonestly any moveable property out of possession of any person without that person's consent
(D) Taking another person's property lawfully without his consent
92. Which of the following is true ?
(A) In all theft there is robbery
(B) In all robbery there is theft
(C) In all extortion there is either theft or robbery
(D) In all robbery there is either theft or extortion
93. Dacoity is :
(A) Attempt to commit or committing robbery
(B) Committing armed robbery
(C) When five or more persons conjointly commit or attempt to commit a robbery
(D) Robbery with violence by thieves
94. What is the punishment for theft under IPC ?
(A) Imprisonment for three years, or with fine, or with both
(B) Imprisonment for two years, or with fine, or with both
(C) Imprisonment for two and a half years
(D) Imprisonment for one year and fine
95. Culpable homicide is defined in section _____ of IPC.
(A) S. 299 (B) S. 300
(C) S. 301 (D) S. 302
96. Preparation and attempt are two stages of commission of crime. Preparation is not punishable generally but attempt is. One basic reason why preparation is not punishable is that there :
(A) Is no nexus between preparation and attempt
(B) Can be chances of change of mind before commission of offence
(C) Is absence of intention
(D) Is absence of attempt
97. Sedition is governed under section _____ of IPC.
(A) S. 124 (B) S. 124 (A)
(C) S. 125 (D) S. 126
98. Under S. 406 of IPC Punishment for criminal breach of trust is :
(A) Imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both
(B) Imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine
(C) Imprisonment for a term which may extend to four years, or with fine, or with both
(D) Imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both

99. Theft is defined under S. _____ of IPC.
(A) S. 365 (B) S. 370
(C) S. 378 (D) S. 390
100. A is at work with an axe; the head flies off and kills a man who is standing by. Here, if there was no want of proper caution on the part of A, what is he guilty of?
(A) His act is excusable and not an offence
(B) Murder
(C) Culpable homicide amounting to murder
(D) Culpable homicide not amounting to murder
101. In contract law offer does not entail :
(A) An expression of a willingness to be bound
(B) A statement about what each party to the proposed agreement should do or abstain from doing
(C) It should be made with a view of obtaining assent of the offeree to the proposed act or abstinence
(D) It is not necessarily made with a view of obtaining assent of the offeree
102. Which of the following statements is correct ?
(A) A lunatic person can never enter into a contract
(B) A lunatic person is legally capable of entering into a contract at any time
(C) A lunatic person should not enter into a contract
(D) A lunatic person, who is at intervals of sound mind, may contract during those intervals
103. Which is not a necessary condition for the fulfilment of acceptance ?
(A) Acceptance must be absolute
(B) It must be unconditional
(C) Communication of acceptance to the offeror
(D) An acceptance that adds or varies the term of offer
104. A person who gets into a taxi and gives an address, is undertaking to pay for the ride, while the driver is undertaking to deliver the person to the address though neither have said these things is :
(A) An agreement communicated verbally (B) An agreement inferred from conduct
(C) An agreement communicated in writing (D) Is not a valid contract
105. In England when parties are at a distance a contract is complete :
(A) When acceptance letter is posted
(B) When acceptance letter is received
(C) When acceptance letter is received and accepted
(D) When acceptance letter is written
106. Consideration is governed by S. _____ of the Indian Contract Act.
(A) S. 20 (B) S. 22
(C) S. 25 (D) S. 28

107. Consideration in contract means :
- (A) Enforcement of the contract
 - (B) Thinking about a contract
 - (C) Something which is of some value in the eyes of law
 - (D) Promise to do something
108. "A" threatened "B" to commit suicide if B did not employ him in his factory. An agreement so made can be avoidable by B on the ground of :
- (A) Undue influence
 - (B) Criminal intimidation
 - (C) Coercion
 - (D) Duress
109. Who has said that "an offer need not be made to an ascertained person, but no contract can arise until it has been accepted by an ascertained person" ?
- (A) Cheshire and Fifoot
 - (B) Anson
 - (C) Lord Atkin
 - (D) Lord Stowell
110. Which section of the Indian Contract Act, defines persons who are competent to contract ?
- (A) S. 10
 - (B) S. 11
 - (C) S. 13
 - (D) S. 14
111. Which of the following is an effect to minors contract ?
- (A) No estoppel against minor
 - (B) Liability in contract
 - (C) Can be compelled to repay value of goods sold by the minor
 - (D) Liability in tort arising out of contract
112. Where consent to an agreement is by coercion the contract is :
- (A) Voidable at the party whose consent was so caused
 - (B) Void
 - (C) Voidable by the party that caused coercion
 - (D) Enforceable at the option of either party
113. Which of the following is a void agreement ?
- (A) Agreement to supply essentials to a minor
 - (B) Agreement based on an impossible event
 - (C) Agreement to compensate for services rendered to a person of unsound mind
 - (D) Agreement restraining marriage of a minor
114. The rule in *Hadley vs. Baxendale* deals with :
- (A) Damages for breach of contract
 - (B) Unenforceable contracts
 - (C) Voidable contracts
 - (D) Quasi contracts
115. The *Carlill. Vs. Carbolic Smoke Ball Co.*, case is related to :
- (A) Offer and counter offer
 - (B) Offer to public at large
 - (C) Invitation to offer to public at large
 - (D) Offer and revocation of offer

116. Which of the following is a contract ?
- (A) An agreement to do a lawful act by unlawful means
 - (B) An Undertaking in writing duly signed to pay the time barred debt
 - (C) An agreement in restraint of the lawful trade
 - (D) An agreement to pay Rs. 1000/- only without consideration
117. Which is not a remedy for breach of contract ?
- (A) Action for damages
 - (B) Imprisonment
 - (C) Rescission of contract
 - (D) Termination of contract
118. Compensation for loss or damage caused by breach of contract is provided under S _____ of Indian Contract Act.
- (A) S. 71
 - (B) S. 72
 - (C) S. 73
 - (D) S. 74
119. 'A' proposes by letter, to sell a house to 'B' at a certain price. The Communication of proposal is complete when :
- (A) 'A' puts letter in letter-box
 - (B) 'B' receives the letter
 - (C) 'B' puts reply in letter-box
 - (D) 'A' receives reply of 'B'
120. If promisor offers to perform his obligation under the contract i.e. "Tender of Performance" and the promisee refuses to accept the performance, promisor :
- (A) Is responsible for non-performance
 - (B) Loses his rights under the contract
 - (C) Can treat contract as performed
 - (D) Cannot treat contract as performed

ROUGH WORK



ROUGH WORK

